

# SIX MONTHS' ARMY DRILL FOR AMERICAN BOYS OF 19

**FINAL**  
EDITION

**The**

**Evening**

**World.**

**FINAL**  
EDITION

WEATHER—Fair to-night and to-morrow.

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

PRICE ONE CENT.

Copyright, 1917, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1917.

12 PAGES

PRICE ONE CENT.

## GERMANY MOVES TO AVERT WAR, THROUGH THE SWISS MINISTER

### U BOATS KEEP UP RAIDS, SINK FOUR MORE SHIPS; TWO SAILORS LOSE LIVES

Norwegian and Two British Steamers Reported as Today's First Victims.

HAD TONNAGE OF 12,000.

Fate of Crew of Storskog, Taken on Submersible, Is Unknown.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The first four ships reported to-day as having been sunk had a total tonnage of more than 18,500.

The first was the British steamer Lullington of 2,816 tons. This vessel was really sunk yesterday and her crew was landed to-day.

Next in order was the Solbakken, a Norwegian steamer of 2,616 tons, which sailed from Buenos Ayres on Jan. 8 for Cherbourg. Two members of the crew were lost.

The third vessel reported to-day was the British steamer Mantola, built in 1915 and of 6,826 tons.

The fourth ship reported sunk was the British steamer Beethree, of 1,277 tons, and registered at Cardiff.

The five ships reported yesterday as having been sunk had a tonnage of 9,373.

No further news had been received about the fate of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Storskog. The two members of the crew who reached land reported that the others had been taken on board a submarine, which submerged when another steamer approached.

Despatches from Glasgow tell of the arrival at the home of their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, of that city, of the three surviving children of John M. Little of New York, whose wife and one child were lost on the California.

Mrs. Hill, who had been sick, died last night without learning of her daughter's death. The child who was lost was a boy of twelve.

According to the Press Association, twenty-five of the crew of the British steamer Vedmore, posted as sunk Thursday at Lloyd's, perished with her. The survivors have been landed. The Vedmore was bound from Baltimore for Liverpool.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of one of fourteen seamen lost on board the British steamer St. Ninian, posted as lost on Wednesday. The chief officer of the St. Ninian testified that he had put off in a lifeboat to rescue the crew of the torpedoed steamer Corsican Prince, when the same submarine torpedoed the St. Ninian also.

**ONE U BOAT SINKS FIFTEEN SHIPS IN RAID**

Ten of the Vessels Had Tonnage of 19,000, Says Berlin Wireless Report.

BERLIN, (via Sayville wireless), Feb. 8 (delayed).—A single German submarine, just returned to port, accounted for fifteen ships, according to an official press bureau statement to-day.

Ten ships, of a total of 19,000 tons were sunk in the Atlantic and one British steamer of about 3,000 tons in the German Sea, with the British trawlers Shamrock and Triale and one additional British and one French trawler.

### BRAZIL'S PROTEST STRONGLY AFFIRMS WILSON'S STAND

Blockade "Would Be Neither Regular Nor Effective," Says Her Note.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 10.—The note handed to the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs by the Brazilian Minister at Berlin in reply to Germany's declaration of the resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare was made public here to-day. The note says:

"Because of the means employed to realize this blockade, the extent of the interdicted zones, the absence of all restrictions, including the failure of warning for even neutral menaced ships, and the announced intention of using every military means of destruction of no matter what character—such a blockade would neither be regular nor effective and would be contrary to the principles of law and the conventional rules established for military operations of this nature.

"For these reasons the Brazilian Government, in spite of its sincere and keen desire to avoid any disagreement with the nations at war with whom it is on friendly terms, believes it to be its duty to protest against this blockade and consequently to leave entirely with the Imperial German Government the responsibility for all acts which will involve Brazilian citizens, merchandise or ships, and which are proven to have been committed in disregard of the recognized principles of international law and of the conventions signed by Brazil and Germany."

The press and public strongly support the Government's action.

### NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS TAKE OATH TO SERVE U. S.

If the officers and men of the Naval Reserve of the State of New York should be called upon to fight abroad for the nation there will be none of the trouble that developed with some of the militia regiments called for Mexico service. Nearly all the officers in this city today took the oath of service in the National Naval Militia Volunteers, the body created by a recent act of Congress.

### FILM FOLK FLEE FIRE.

Blaze in Hawk Company's Quarters Causes Excitement.

Fire which caused about \$300 damage occurred this afternoon in the room of the Hawk Film Company on the third floor of No. 1600 Broadway.

The blaze started in a workroom of the Hawk concern, where a workman was soldering a piece of pipe. Employees of the other film companies in the building, frightened by the smoke, rushed down the stairways and in the elevator.

For Racing Entries See Page 4.

### SOCIETY CLUB RAID FIRST OF MANY BY STATE EXCISE MEN

Campaign Is On Against Places That Sell Liquor Without a License.

CLUB DE VINGT UPSET.

Only "Tea" Served There, Says Manager, but Raiders Found Something Stronger.

Announcement was made at the local office of the State Excise Department, No. 1451 Broadway, to-day that yesterday's raid on the exclusive Club de Vingt, Nos. 42 and 44 East Fifty-eighth Street, in which a truck load of old wines, whiskey and liquors was seized, was incidental to a campaign against all unlicensed places selling liquor in this city.

"Our campaign has been on for some time," said Deputy Commissioner McNeill. "We have been seizing liquor stocks in many places. The Club de Vingt raid brought out a lot of publicity because it is a shining light. The evidence against the club was not gained yesterday. We had the goods on them and our detectives were armed with an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Finch directing the seizure of all liquors found on the premises.

"Numerous cabarets, restaurants and so-called clubs have been selling all kinds of alcoholic drinks without paying the State for a license. We are now devoting the time of about one-half our detective force to looking after these places."

Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth, the manager of the Club de Vingt, said she had nothing to do with the sale of liquor. That part of the business, she said, was looked after by one George Du Chene, who had paid for the privilege and she supposed he had a license.

Fifty couples were on the dancing floor yesterday when seven men and three women arrived in two automobiles. Their demeanor was punctilious. They mingled with the other guests and took a measure or two. Then a motor truck backed to the curb and men began carrying the cases from the basement.

A report that the society club was being raided attracted a throng of spectators. A policeman from the East Fifty-first Street Station stood outside the door. The crowd thought it was a fine joke. Few of the guests inside knew anything untoward was going on.

Finally convinced that there had been a raid, Mrs. Hawkesworth said she couldn't understand it, because all the club ever served was tea.

Policemen of the district scratched their heads and looked puzzled. One and all declared there had never been any complaint about the club. It was such an exclusive sort of place, said one, that it wasn't even thought necessary to keep an eye on it. He had since heard, he said, that some of the members had private supplies in the basement.

The Club de Vingt is a resort of upper class Bohemia. Until last year it occupied the old William H. Vanderbilt stable at No. 506 Madison Avenue. Its present quarters were once the Cornelius Vanderbilt stable. Its new home was opened last October with an entertainment by Mrs. Oliver O. H. P. Belmont, among whose guests were Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhineclander, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Tod and William Rhineclander Stewart.

### UNIVERSAL MILITARY DRILL BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY IN UNITED STATES SENATE

Provides for Six Months' Training of Every Young Man at the Age of 19—Then They Remain on Reserve Until They Reach 28.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate Military Committee to-day reported favorably the Universal Military Training bill which requires all male citizens of the United States between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six years, who are physically able, to undergo a period of six months' military and naval training, beginning Jan. 1, 1918.

The bill, as submitted by Senator Chamberlain, is said to be not unlike the measure being prepared by a group of General Staff officers under direction of Major Gen. Scott, which will be presented to the President and afterward probably be used by the House Military Committee.

### PRESIDENT ORDERS AN INQUIRY INTO HIGH COST OF FOOD

Particular Attention to Be Paid to Manipulations and Conspiracies.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Federal Trade Commission to-day announced that at the direction of the President it would begin immediately an investigation of the high cost of foods in the United States, with special reference to alleged violations of the anti-trust acts.

The Department of Agriculture will assist in the investigation. Alleged manipulations, control and conspiracies in distribution of food will be gone into particularly.

President Wilson's letter directing the inquiry is as follows:

"An adequate supply of food products is a matter of concern to the nation at all times. It is of peculiar importance at present. Our domestic food supply is normally very large and has become increasingly varied in some respects. It has steadily expanded and has kept pace with the increasing population. Unfortunately, this is not true, however, of a large number of important staple products, including certain cereals and particularly meats.

"While the population of the nation has increased 25,000,000 since 1900, the production of the two leading cereals, corn and wheat, while tending to increase, has shown only a slight advance, and that of the meat products in the same period has shown an increase of only 3,500,000 pounds, a decrease of 25 pounds per capita.

"Much can be done and is being done to change this situation through improved methods of production and through the control or eradication of plant and animal diseases. But there are problems also of distribution, and in some respects the problems presented in this field are the more difficult. Only recently have official agencies been created to deal systematically with this side of the difficulty.

The Chamberlain bill provides that no person shall be compelled to undergo the six months' training after reaching the age of twenty-six.

Those exempt from military service are members of permanent military and navy forces of the United States; those physically unfit for military or naval service; persons on whose earnings a father, mother, brother, sister, wife or child is wholly dependent for support.

Those exempt because of physical disability and the dependency clause are subject to re-examination at periods to be fixed by regulation.

The bill provides that members of religious sects whose orders forbid members to bear arms in war shall be trained in non-combatant branches of the military or naval service; persons convicted of felonies are to be trained in special units.

Credit of one month is to be given any person who has completed a course of military or naval instruction approved by the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, these credits to be applied to the training period only.

Certificates are to be issued to those exempted and to those completing the training course. Employment of persons up to the age of twenty-six without these certificates is prohibited.

At the time of registering for training applicants are permitted to state in which branch of the naval or military service they wish to be trained. In emergencies the President can assign such proportion of recruits as he sees fit to either the naval or military branch.

The reserves are to be called out by the President only in case of a defensive war or "imminent danger of a defensive war."

The reserves are not to be used in case of strikes or other industrial disputes.

Regular army and navy officers are to act as instructors in training camps.

The present pension laws as relating to membership of the regular army and navy in time of war shall apply to the reserves.

Employers are prohibited from discharging or reducing the wages of employees required to enter the training camps.

The bill also provides that no intoxicating spirituous liquors shall be sold to any member of the military or the navy forces of the United States while in uniform.

Much work has been done and considerable information has been obtained, particularly in obtaining and diffusing useful information."

### TWO SHIPS OF U. S. SAIL UNARMED FOR THE 'BARRED ZONE'

Rochester and Orleans Depart With American Crews, Standing on American Rights.

TO RACE ACROSS SEA.

Cook Disappears as One Vessel Leaves—Cargoes are Contraband.

Two freighters, flying the Stars and Stripes, unarmed, without the stripes prescribed by Berlin, and carrying contraband, left this port to-day to take a chance of being torpedoed without warning.

They are the Orleans and the Rochester, both bound for Bordeaux, France, with American officers, crews two-thirds American, and American products. They are the first American vessels to leave this port for the war zone since Jan. 31, when the United States broke with Germany.

Both vessels got away shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon and are expected to race across the Atlantic at their top speed. They were to have sailed last night, but were delayed on account of differences with their crews. The latter demanded bonuses for the trip before leaving their pier, and got them.

When the Rochester got off Staten Island, it was discovered the cook, a negro, was missing. He had slipped ashore. A substitute was found this morning, and, after demanding and receiving a bonus, was sent to Stapleton in a tug.

**CAPTAIN COMES ASHORE FOR FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.**

Capt. Allan Tucker, of the Orleans, came ashore this morning for final instructions from his agents. His pilot was on board at 11:30 o'clock.

The virtual blockade of American shipping in Atlantic ports was broken yesterday by the sailing of the tank steamer Gold Shell, which left Wilmington for France flying the American flag. Eighteen of her crew of forty-seven are American citizens. She was chased by a German submarine on a recent trip to France.

These three vessels are not being sent by their owners to test Germany's intentions toward American shipping, but it is believed that if they reach port safe that fact will go a long way toward ending the panic among American owners.

The departure of the ships, together with news that the Baltic of the White Star Line had reached Liverpool, caused rejoicing to-day in shipping circles. Scores of congratulatory telegrams were received in the office of the departing freighters. There were hand-shaking and smiles everywhere that steamship men gathered.

At the offices of McDonnell & Truda, No. 5 State Street, it was learned to-day that the Italian liner Dante Alighieri, which left New York Jan. 24, had arrived at Genoa Thursday. She carried between 400 and 500 passengers.

**BOTH VESSELS CARRY BIG CARGOES OF CONTRABAND.**

The Orleans is owned by the Oriental Navigation Company, and the Rochester by the Kerr Steamship Line, both of which have offices at No. 17 Battery Place. The Orleans formerly was the Avellana, flying the Argentine flag, and this is her first trip under American registry.

Both vessels have their names and "U. S. A." in large letters along their black hulls. Much of their cargo is contraband.

(Continued on Second Page.)

### BERLIN ASKS CONFERENCE TO DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS OF SETTLING U BOAT ISSUE

Formal Request Also Made for Reaffirmation of Treaty of 1828, Which Would Permit Free Inter-course and Commerce by Neutrals at Belligerent Ports.

### WOULD ALSO GIVE TIME TO END BUSINESS AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Germany is addressing a note to the United States through the Swiss Minister, Dr. Paul Ritter, suggesting that the two governments get together for the purpose of averting possible hostilities, and perhaps straighten out the break in relations.

The communication proposes, it is understood, that the United States suggest to the Imperial German Government anything that might tend to bring about negotiations on the submarine controversy between the two governments.

Whether the note is in the form of a formal communication or whether it has actually been received here Dr. Ritter this afternoon refused to state.

The Swiss Minister was requested by the Berlin Foreign Office to-day to ask the State Department for an affirmation of the Prussian-American Treaty of 1828.

The German Government made a similar request of former Ambassador Gerard, which he referred to the formal diplomatic channels.

The treaty provides that in the event of war between Germany and the United States, citizens of each country in the other shall have nine months to close up their affairs and depart in safety. It also gives guarantee for property. The Government here already has given notice of its intention to respect the rights of property and individuals to the full extent.

The treaty of 1828 also contains these provisions:

"The free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent Powers shall not be interrupted.

"On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, inasmuch that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other.

"And the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, although they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such an enemy."

The Swiss Legation is handling the entire matter with the utmost secrecy.

### ACTUAL WARFARE PREDICTED AFTER VON BERNSTORFF SAILS

(Special From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A "state of war," if not actual warfare, with Germany is now considered as likely to come within the next few days.

It is Germany that apparently is pressing for a complete break with the United States—not merely in diplomatic relations—but to the extreme of a declaration of hostilities so that the Teutonic powers shall be freed from all restraint on ruthless submarine warfare.

In official circles, as well as on the outside, there are strong intimations that Germany is intent on going to the extreme and breaking completely with the United States without delay after the departure of Ambassador von Bernstorff from this country.

German military necessity is dictating this step as one of tactical advantage in two directions: First—U boats will be able to sink everything on sight without caution or reserve.

Second—Military preparations in the United States will cause, as the Germans believe, restriction on exports of munitions and food-stuffs to Great Britain.

The Government in Washington is stimulating the spirit of military preparedness. While all outward signs